then, sooner or later, will follow public recognition of the fact that it is done; and when there is no legitimate basis for discontent the American public is sure, sooner or later, to cease to

feel discontent The Legislature passed, and there is now before me, a bill for the taxation of franchises by treating them as realty. After watching the progress of this bill I became convinced that the opposition to it was less to its particular features than to the general principle of taxing franchises in any way; in other words, I became convinced that any really effective measure of taxation aimed at franchises would be vigorously opposed. It, therefore, became of utmost importance to secure this year some statutory enactment which would distinctly recognize the principle which we seek to establish. Toward the end of the session it became evident that the influence against the taxation of franchises would be contented with nothing save the defeat of any measure of substantial relief, and a measure of less than substantial relief I would not accept. Finally, it became evident that the Legislature could pass only one bill and that without amendment. I, therefore, sent in a special message asking for the passage of this bill. It was passed on the last day of the session. It represents a long stride in the right direction, and one from which there must be no retrogression.

THE VALUE OF FRANCHISES.

Nevertheless, it can be greatly bettered if amended in two important particulars. In its essential principle, as that of taxing franchises as realty, it is right and proper. After much study of the question I am convinced that in this way we can come nearer to doing justice than in any other which has as yet been proposed. It is no new thing to treat franchises as realty. They are so treated in Washburn's work on real property, and by Chancellor Kent; but under the laws of New-York as they are now a franchise cannot be taxed except by special statute, and as a matter of fact this extremely valuable species of property is in very many, if not in most, cases untaxed or taxed far below its value in comparison with other kinds of real estate. Local franchises are granted for various purposes and under varying conditions; sometimes by special statute and sometimes by the municipal authorities under a general statute. The value of the franchise, of course, varies widely in different localities, depending upon a variety of circumstances, but a great part of its value is dependent upon the same causes which operate to make other kinds of real estate more valuable in one locality than in another. The franchise is inseparable from the property of the corporation in the streets, whether this property consists of poles, pipes or tracks, above the ground, under the ground or on the ground. The right to lay a railroad track and operate a railroad in a public street cannot be separated or disassociated from the railroad itself. This is equally true of the right to lay water and gas mains and the like. The franchise is a necessary and inevitable element of value, and is a proper subject of consideration in determining the taxable value of the real property of the corporation enjoying it. The right to occupy a street should not be classed as an intangible something, distinct from the other property of the company, but should be treated as a necessary incident to the tangible property, and one to be considered in measuring the value of the whole property. The Nichols law in Ohio, which provides for the taxation of certain kinds of corporations, such as telegraph and telephone companies and the like doing business in the public streets, proceeds along these lines, and has in practice been found to work admirably. It is possible that further experience may enable us to find some better method of taxing franchises, but with our pres-ent knowledge it is certainly wisest to tax them

Under the bill before me the assessment will be levied by the local authorities. This would result in many cases in a dozen different sets of local authorities assessing the value of different parts of the same franchise. It is on every account far better that this assessment should be delegated to the State authorities, who will necessarily ascertain all the conditions affecting the franchise, and obtain information which will enable them to judge of the value of the franchise in the different localities in which it is exercised. The Board of State Commissioners can collate the facts, compare conditions and determine values as a result of a wider range of observation and experience than can be obtained by the local officers, and under them the system of assessment will tend to produce justice, harmony and uniformity. This is the system adopted under the Nichols law, and it has worked well in practice.

PRESENT HAPHAZARD TAXATION.

Furthermore, the bill before me fails to take account of the fact that in a very unequal and irregular way many corporations do already pay a certain, though usually an utterly inadequate, sum in taxes. Some pay nothing at all to the local municipalities; but others pay sums varying from 1 to 5 per cent on their gross earnings. The amounts have been determined in the most haphazard manner, and bear no proportion whatever to the value of the franchises or to their earning capacity. It is obviously unjust, when introducing a system under which we believe that these franchises will for the first time be fully and fairly taxed according to their respective values, not to allow for this existing and inequitable taxation. Accordingly, it should be provided that, from the sum assessed by the State authorities as the tax which corporation must pay because of its local franchise, there shall be deducted the amount already annually paid by it to the locality for such franchise. In no other way is it possible to tax these corporations with uniformity and equity. It is contended by the advocates of the bill that in reaching the value of the franchise under the new law the amount thus paid away in taxes must be allowed for and deducted anyhow; but it is not certain that this would be done, and, in any event, the principle should be

Marriage is said to be an equal partnership. But the kind of a one-sided partnership it really is, cannot be better expressed than in that old saying, "A wife should double her husband's joys and halve his sorrows." That's what is expected of a wife, and the wonder of the world is that she comes so closely to expectation. For as a rule from the time of marriage onward, her body is daily drained of strength and her mind daily burdened by

She lies on the couch her back aching, from female trouble, and gets up and puts on smiling face to meet her husband. Marriage can only be an equal partnership when the drains and strains of married life of the woman

the drains and strains of married life of the woman can be replaced by the perfect health of the delicate womanly organs. No woman need suffer with inflammation, ulceration, debilitating drains or female trouble. There's an absolute cure for all these in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It makes life a pleasure, does away with morning sickness, and makes the baby's advent easy and almost painless. almost painless.

"I had been a sufferer from uterine trouble for about three years, having two miscarriages in that time, and the doctors said I would have to go through an operation before I could give birth to children." writes Mrs. Blanche E. Evans, of Parsons, Luzerne Co., Pa., Box 4t. "When about to give up in despair I saw the advertisement of Dr. Pierce's medicine and thought I would give it a trial as a last resort. I bought a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and after taking it felt better than I had for years. After taking four and one-half bottles I gave birth to a bright baby girl who is now four months old and has not had a day of sickness."

"Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant. Nothing else is "just as good." Refuse all substitutes. If you go for Dr. Pierce's, get Dr. Pierce's.

definitely established in the law itself. There can be no possible opposition to putting it in the law by any man who is arxious to tax corporations as other property is taxed, and who believes that this end can be attained by taxing them as realty. Either by taxing them as realty we shall tax them at their full value or we shall not; if, as we hold, the former is the case, it would be unjust to tax them for more than their full value, and this would happen were not these

existing taxes deducted. If it is claimed that the particular method of assessment by the State Tax Commission would be improper or unjust, provision can be made for the same appeal to the courts that now lies in the case of any assessment on other kinds of property.

Accordingly, I recommend the enactment of a law which shall tax all these franchises as realty, which shall provide for the assessment of the tax by the Board of State Tax Commissioners, and which shall further provide that from the tax thus levied for the benefit of each locality, there shall be deducted the tax as now paid by the corporation in question. Furthermore, as the time for assessing the largest and wealthiest corporations, those of New-York and Buffalo, has passed for this year, and, as it will be preferable not to have the small country corporations taxed before the larger corporations of the cities are taxed, I suggest that the operation of the law be deferred until October 1, of THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

FAVORS THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS. Gates, N. Y., May 22 (Special).-John E. Morgan, one of the assessors of the town of Gates, said to-day: "Public opinion in this place supports the Ford Franchise Tax bill. We have no trolley lines and no telephone lines, but about fifteen miles of telegraph lines and about the same mileage of steam railways. I don't think the present law will add anything to our assessed value, but I do think the proposed amendments will."

OHIO GOVERNORSHIP CANDIDATE.

NEITHER OF THE TWO MOST PROMINENTLY MENTIONED CAN SECURE A MAJORITY OF DELEGATES - CHANCES OF

JOHN A. CALDWELL. Columbus, Ohio. May 22 (Special).—The selection of delegates to the Republican State Convention in various counties of the States makes exceedingly doubtful the final result of the choice of a candidate for Governor. Laying aside all biassed assertions and the speculation indulged in by the friends of Judge Nash and H. M. Daugherty, the two leading candidates, it is certain neither of them has a pronounced lead over the other. The convention will be composed of 813 delegates, only 243 of whom are yet to be selected. It takes 407 votes to nominate, and neither Nash nor Daugherty can count certainly on more than 200.

The rest are divided between several candidates. and there is a strong probability that the two leading candidates will develop sufficient strength to destroy each other and place the balance of power in the hands of George B. Cox, of Cincinnati, who will control the delegations from Hamilton and Clerment counties. Up to the present time Cox has refused all the overtures of the pronounced candidates, and there now seems to be no doubt that he will throw his strength to former Congressman John A. Caldwell. The latter has been prominent for years in Ohio politics, and retired from Congress to become Mayor of Cincinnati. He is mentified with the Foraker faction, and since it is understood that he is to be backed by Hamilton County the estimates and uncompleted combinations of the other candidates are now completely upset, and many believe that Caldwell's chances for nomination are more promising than those of any of his competitors. power in the hands of George B. Cox, of Cincin-

THE DAWSON CITY FIRE.

BANK LOSSES MAY BE LESS THAN RE-PORTED-GOLD DUST AND BANK-NOTES BURNED.

Victoria, B. C., May 22.—No further details of the Dawson fire have been received. The only ac-cident known to have occurred befel a fireman, who was severely hurt about the head by a blazing log, which was blown from a burning building It is stated that the woman who upset the lamp which caused the catastrophe, and other occupants of the house, have been arrested, and may be severely dealt with. A report is also current here that only the Bank of British North America, of the chartered financial institutions, was destroyed, and not both it and the Bank of Com

Riley. Toklas and Hume, the men who brough out the news of the fire, are reported to have collected thousands of dollars as private mail-car riers, for the prompt delivery of the communications which they bore. One of these was ad-dressed to the inspector of the Bank of British North America, and considerably reduces the amount of the bank's loss by the fire. It is understood that the record of the banknotes consumed was destroyed with them, but it is nevertheless quite possible that this will not mean lost

The fire occurred at 3 o'clock in the morning. Owing to the fact that logs and canvas were the principal materials from which the buildings were constructed it spread rapidly. Not a single building was left a landmark from Timmins Royal Café and opposite the Fairview Hotel. In this district were all the structures erected in 1897-'98; indeed, not a pioneer building is left in the town. Provisions have not been advanced in prices, nor clothing, the companies being determined, apparently, to do all in their power to relieve the gen-

San Francisco, May 22.-Referring to the high estimate placed on the loss by the Dawson fire, L. R. Fulda, manager of the Alaska Exploration Company, who recently returned from that city

The banks and business houses have much gold dust and currency on hand. It represents their accumulation for the winter, which they expected to ship down as soon as the roads open with the spring. Paper money is circulated extensively in that country, as it is the handlest. None of the stores, hotels or saloons were provided with safes or strong boxes, and that fact alone must account for a tremendous loss of ready cash. There is hardly any doubt that the Bank of British North America had a great amount of gold dust on hand, and the bank may have been caught with a large amount of paper money as well.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce is far to the south of the burned district, right among the Government buildings, and has probably escaped the fire. The warehouses of the Alaska Exploration Company are some distance from the centre of the business part and 'emote from ordinary danger of fire. The new warehouses of the Alaska Commercial Company are about five blocks to the east from where the fire raged, and have certainly escaped.

Seattle, Wash., May 22—The following is a list

Seattle, Wash., May 22.-The following is a list of principal buildings destroyed in the Dawson fire: Opera house. Wilson & Peterson, about two-hirds destroyed; cost \$35,000. Dominion Saloon, Lewis & Cooper, destroyed;

Dominion Saloon, Lewis & Cooper, destroyed; \$50,000.

Tivoli Theatre and saloon, Cooper & Co., destroyed; \$40,000.
Northern Saloon, Kelly & Marchback, destroyed, \$30,000.
Aurora Saloon and Restaurant, destroyed; cost Alexander McDonald and Thomas Chisholm about \$40,000.

Bank of British North America building, destroyed; \$14,000.
McDonald Building, destroyed; \$12,000.
Parsons Produce Building, destroyed; \$12,000.
Victoria Hotel building, with additions, worth \$25,000.

ASHORE ON VANCOUVER ISLAND. STEAMER DANUBE RESTING EASILY AND EX-PECTED TO FLOAT AT HIGH TIDE.

Victoria, B. C., May 22.-The steamer Danube, the finest steamer of the fleet of the northern trade. bound from Seattle to Dyea, is ashore on Cape Mudge, on the northeastern coast of Vancouver Island. The Danube is resting easily. She will float with the tide and proceed to Skaguay. The steamer Tees and a tug will render assistance if needed.

WORK ON THE CURRENCY BILL.

Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening. He said the Senate Finance Committee probably would have a meeting within ten days either in this city or in Washington and discuss provisions of a currency bill which the Finance Committee of the House of Representatives has been considering in session at include the redemption of all Government obligation in gold on demand, allowing National banks to organize on a capital of \$25,000 and issue notes on par value of their Government bonds. Senator Aldrich said the members of the Senate Finance Committee had not been in conference with each other recently.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR SIBERIA.

Berlin, May 22.-Forty-eight locomotives have been ordered from the Schwartzkopf works for the Russian Railway in Siberia.

PARIS STILL AGROUND.

PECTED ON WEDNESDAY.

WRECKING TUGS SENT FOR-CARGO BEING DISCHARGED-RESULT OF DIVERS' INVESTIGATION.

Coverack, Cornwall, May 22 .- No attempt was made to float the Paris this afternoon. The weather was fine, the wind being off shore, and the sea smooth. Salvage tugs from Liverpool will arrive at the scere of the wreck to-night. It is believed the next attempt to float the

Paris will be made on Wednesday. Everything at present seems favorable to success. The cargo is being rapidly discharged from the two forward hatches.

Falmouth, May 22.-Divers who were re cently employed to inspect the wreck of the Mohegan have been examining the inside of the Paris for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the damage done. They discovered four or five large holes.

The North German Lloyd steamer Bremen which left Southampton on Saturday, arrived here this morning under instructions to embark for New-York the saloon passengers of the Paris. The passengers are not ready to proceed on their voyage, many of them still suffering from shock, and the Bremen continued on her passage westward.

A fleet of excursion steamers are taking holiday-makers from this port and Plymouth to see the wreck.

PASSENGERS HOLD MEETING.

Falmouth, May 22 .- A number of the passengers of the Paris met at the Falmouth Hotel this evening to render thanksgiving for their deliverance. Louis Rhoad, of New-York, the ceretary of the meeting, said its object was to acknowledge the kindness and courtesy the passengers had received since the disaster. William Rigley, of Philadelphia, who presided, said they were all most grateful to Providence, who had stilled the treacherous waters of the Channel in the hour of their recent trouble, when the wreck of the Mohegan seemed to welcome all to a similar doom. The highest praise, he asserted, was due to Captain Watkins and the crew for coolness and promptness and to the coast-guards for their heroism.

Baron Oppenheim, of Paris and New-York, asked the company to devote five minutes to silent prayer, the suggestion being immediately adopted, all present standing.

On the proposal of W. F. Archer, of London, a collection was taken for the coast-guards, the sum of £30 being quickly contributed.

STEAMER'S CREW PRAISED.

London, May 22 .- J. Walter Earle, chairman of the American Society in London, one of the passengers on the Paris, speaks in the highest terms of the officers, and says that Captain Watkins, though unable to explain his position, had the full sympathy of all the passengers. With American flags flying, smoke issuing from her chimneys, and her crew performing their duties, Mr. Earle says the Paris does not look like a wreck.

A number of the passengers of the Paris returned to London this evening, most of them English people who prefer to spend a few days at home before sailing on the American steamer St. Paul. Several others will sail for the United States on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse from Southampton on Wednesday.

CONFIDENCE IN WATKINS.

James A. Wright, second vice-president of the American Line, said yesterday that he had no theory concerning the cause of the accident to the The company felt the utmost confidence in Captain Watkins, and would await the results the investigation before blaming any one for the Captain Watkins has had accidents fore this to ships under his command, but they were confined to breakages in the machinery, and never before has he met with any misfortune due to mistakes in navigation. The passengers, Mr. Wright said, were being cared for by the line, and most of them would be brought over by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which leaves Cherbourg on

saving her. The Paris is valued at \$2,000,000.

NEW-MEXICO POISONING PLOT.

FURTHER EVIDENCE AT SANTA FE-CASE TO END TO-DAY.

Santa Fé. N. M., May 22 (Special).-The hearing in the penitentiary conspiracy case was resumed this morning before Judge John O. McFie, and will be concluded to-morrow. A detective, John B. Cook, gave testimony that the crimes referred to in the convict Garner's statement had really been committed in Missouri, and Bernard Spears, a yardmaster, testified that it was a weekly occurrence at the New-Mexico penitentiary for convicts o smuggle in files, saws, knives and other material, and he also testified that he knew the same things occurred frequently at the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan.

T. B. Catron was first put upon the stand, and as the conspiracy was directed against him, there was much interest in what he would say. He denied that he ever had anything to do with the crimes in Missouri with which Garner's statement

connected him. Detective Cook exhibited six packages of strychnine found at the penitentiary, and sufficient in quantity to kill thousands of people. The poison consisted both of alkaloid and chloride of strychnine. Neither could be successfully mixed with food for poisoning purposes on account of its bit-

Cook testified that he had been in Missouri and discovered a gang whose password was "9669," the password that Garner had given in his testithe password that Gerner had given in his testi-mony. He had also found that Maggie Campbell had been murdered, that John Maines had mys-teriously disappeared, that safes and postoffices had been robbed, that a San Francisco train had been held up at Aurora, all having taken place in Missouri, just as Garner had related in his affi-davit. He had followed in the prisoner's footsteps in New-Mexico and Arizona and had found that Garner's stitements, barring his connecting promi-nent New-Mexicans with the crimes, were correct.

MR. HOPKINS ON HIS CANDIDACY.

HE THINKS ILLINOIS IS ENTITLED TO THE SPEAK-ERSHIP BECAUSE IT SEEMS TO BE A DOUBTFUL STATE.

Washington, May 22 (Special) .- Representative Albert J. Hopkins, of Illinois, one of the candidates for the Republican nomination for Speaker of the House, was in this city to-day, and to a local interviewer made this ingenious argument in support of his candidacy: "By reason of its large vote Illinois will be a

very important factor in the next Presidential campaign. At this time Illinois is a doubtful State. The great city of Chicago has a Democratic Mayor, and if an election occurred at this time nobody can safely predict what the result would be. Under these circumstances the Republicans must feel that they should take Illinois into consideration and do whatever they can to strengthen the party there. The loss of the State would be a serious thing, and any uncertainty there should be guarded against as far as possible. If Illinois were given the Speakership State pride would operate to make the people stand by the party which had honored the State, and would. I believe, take Illinois out of the doubtful column. I think that Illinois can justly make this claim to consideration, and that it will be recognized as proper. This would be true with some other candidate than myself from Illinois, and I suggest this argument in behalf of the State, rather than the candidate." der these circumstances the Republicans must feel

THE G. A. R. HAS NO CANDIDATE.

Washington, May 22.-General Farnsworth, the department commander of the Grand Army posts of the District of Columbia, and three other post commanders, with a number of members of the order, called on Representative Hopkins to-day and assured him that the Grand Army of the Republic did not as an organization support any of the candidates, and that any circulars advising old soldiers to urge their Congressmen to vote for any particular candidate did not represent the views of the Grand Army of the Republic.

VICTORY FOR SLOSSON.

ATTEMPT TO FLOAT STEAMER EX- HE WINS THE SECOND MATCH WITH SAYS MAZET INQUIRY HAS PARTED

"Student" George Slosson won the second of the big professional billiard matches from "Jake" Schaefer, at the Lenox Lyceum last night, by score of 400 to 359. As cushion-carroms was known to be the New-York expert's strong suit, he had many friends who willingly bet even mone; on his chances, despite his defeat last Monday in the balk-line game. The result of ...e match leaves the men tied, each having won one of the games. and the stakes and gate-money being divided evenly.

Slosson had the best of the game throughout. He led from start to finish, with the exception of three innings just before the score reached the end of the third "string," when Schaefer held the advantage by a few points. The finish promised to be an exciting one, but the play of the Westerner fell off badly toward the end, while Slosson finished well, scoring some remarkably difficult carroms in the last few innings.

The game began promptly last night, but only a small number of spectators was present. Slowly but steadily the seats filled up until all of the thousand on the floor and a large proportion of those in the boxes and galleries were occupied. Many members of the local clubs where billiards are popular were present. A few women also graced the boxes and a few choice seats. Slosson won the opening bank for the privilege

of shooting first, but he got only 2 before he slipped up on a difficult cross-table shot. Schaefer got only 3, but in the second inning he gathered in against Slosson's 9. Then followed a long run of almost amateur play, so few and far between were the runs. It was not until the twelfth inning that the first double-figure break was reached, and then it was

due entirely to a palpable scratch. Siosson found the ivories apparently safe when he went to the table for this inning, but he tried a difficult shot with considerable force. An unexpected kiss ruined the shot intended, but his cue ball carromed back with sharp English, and, travelling all around the table, counted in the lower corner by another kiss. A general round of laughter followed this piece of good luck, and the "Student" went on, encouraged to make a good run.

THE FIRST GOOD PLAY.

The balls worked into good position for him, and he clicked off a score of delicate carroms before they got separated. Then came a few open shots, he finally missed on a difficult two-cushion shot, his run aggregating 27. The score was then 59 to 19 in favor of the "Student," and the admirers of the Western expert were beginning to wonder when he would get started. Although Slosson went on counting steadily Schaefer's only considerable runs were in his fourteenth and fitteenth innings, when he gathered in 8 and 10.

The game proceeded slowly, and when the "Student" turned into his second "string" Schaefer's total was barely more than half this number. After the thirty-first inning Schaefer was a long way behind, the score then being 132 to 72 in favor of the New-York player. But the "Wizard" then started in with determination in his eye, and was soon nursing the ivories around the corner of the table. Schaefer smiled confidently as he worked the balls along the side rail, and when they finally got into the corner, and the white settled against the cushion, "anchored," his smile grew broader and more confident.

SCHAEFER'S DELICATE STROKE. 59 to 19 in favor of the "Student," and the ad-SCHAEFER'S DELICATE STROKE.

The wonderfully delicate stroke of the Westerner then began to get into play, and a cheer arose as he ticked off a dozen points without disturbing the frozen white ball from its valuable spot in the corner, and moving the red only a few inches. When the cue-ball finally did get in between the object halls, Schaefer drove one up to the end and back and continued his nursing play for almost a score more. Finally a two-cushion bank shot failed to connect, and the "Wizard" took his seat with 55. He had pulled up in one run to within 5 points of Slosson's total, and he was satisfied.

Once more Slosson drew ahead, and three innings later a break of 34 cleverly executed car-roms put the "Student" well in the lead. For the next score of innings the play was slow, until Schaefer got in another run of his clever nursing play, when a break of 34 in his fifty-first inning once more pulled his total up to within seven points of the leader. But a "stern chase is a long chase" always, and the New-York expert kept his lead until the sixty-fifth inning, when Schaefer got in a run of 22 and passed the "Student" by just six points. Slosson made up this difference at once, and when the last string began the score stood at 300 to 299 in favor of the latter.

SCHAEFER MISSED EASY SHOTS.

Schaefer could not seem to rise to the occasion as the finish approached, while Slosson kept on counting with wonderful regularity. The "Wizard missed three or four easy shots and his friends fairly groaned with disappointment when he made three misses in succession. Again Slosson jumped Wednesday, though some preferred to wait until Saturday and sail on the St. Paul. He said the ship was insured, and was carrying a cargo of general merchandise. Mr. Wright had not given up hope of saving her. The full score was as follows:

Slosson—2, 9, 1, 0, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 4, 5, 27, 0, 1, 1, 1, 3, 3, 4, 1, 4, 1, 6, 9, 12, 1, 0, 0, 4, 11, 11, 8, 5, 34, 0, 3, 15, 0, 0, 4, 3, 0, 2, 6, 7, 0, 0, 3, 0, 2, 10, 1, 7, 13, 2, 1, 1, 0, 3, 7, 10, 9, 1, 1, 3, 4, 0, 8, 14, 11, 4, 10, 0, 8, 10, 3, 0, 0, 8, 13, 4, 3, 4, 1, 9, 8, Total, 400. Average, 452–87. High rune, 34 and 27. 4 52-87. High runs, 34 and 27.

Schaeffer—3, 7, 0, 1, 2, 0, 3, 0, 0, 1, 2, 0, 0, 8, 10, 3, 6, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 8, 18, 3, 5, 0, 0, 0, 56, 8, 3, 1, 0, 3, 0, 14, 1, 7, 1, 5, 5, 1, 0, 5, 8, 0, 8, 0, 34, 0, 3, 0, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 3, 7, 11, 22, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 5, 5, 0, 0, 13, 17, 1, 0, 7, 0, 0, 0, 9, Total—359. Average—4, 15-86. High runs—55, 34 and 22. Referee—Frank Keeney, of the Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn.

LAWN TENNIS.

Washington, May 22 (Special).-The Southern championship lawn tennis tournament was brought to an end here this afternoon with the completion of the open handicap singles. All the scratch championship matches were finished on Saturday, there were still five players left in the handicap this Davidson and Paret, the two scratch men, defaulted early in the struggle, leaving the prizes to other players. Cragin and Grant, two of the New-Yorkers, were still in the hunt to-day, and Cragin played in the finals this afternoon against Glazebrook, but was beaten in an exciting five-set The final scores in this event follow:

Open handicap singles (second round)—L. W. Glaze 6—3. Semi-final round—L. W. Glazebrook (owe fifteen) beat W. H. Huidekoper (owe half-fifteen), 6—3, 6—2; Calhoun Cragin (owe fifteen) beat F. L. O. Wadsworth (owe fifteen), 6—1, 6—1. Final round—L. W. Glazebrook (owe fifteen) beat Calhoun Cragin (owe fifteen), 6—0, 3—0, 6—8, 6—0, 6—1.

MLLE. RHEA DEAD.

BELATED INVITATION TO HER FUNERAL FROM MONTMORENCY, FRANCE.

Buffalo, May 22.-Word was received in Buffalo to-day of the death of Mile. Rhea, the well-known actress, in Montmorency, France. The communication came in the shape of a large, black-bordered envelope containing an announcement of her funeral.

The text of the letter translated was as follows: "You are asked to assist as escort in the service of interment of Mile. Hortense-Barbe Loret-called Rhea-who died, strengthened with the sacraments of the Church, at her home Rue de Chesneaux, No. 10, in Montmorency, in her fifty-fifth year. The services will take place on Friday, May 12, 1899, at 3 p. m., in the parish church at Montmorency.'

Mme. Rhea was born in Belgium and was educated at the Ursuline Convent, in Paris. She studied afterward in the conservatory connected with the Comédie Française, and made her first appearance on the stage as an amateur in Paris in Alfred de Musset's "La Nuit d'Octobre." She began as a professional actresa in "Les Doigts de Fée," in Brussels. She played in that city for a season, and then at the Théâtre Français. In Rouen. After playing in St. Petersburg and London, she came to America, and in ner first season here she acted in "Adrienne Lecouvreur," "Much Ado About Nothing" and "Camille." A few seasons ago she made an elaborate production of a play called "Josephine Empress of the French." She was engaged to play for the season just past in the company with Louis James and Frederick Warde, but a little less than a year ago her health falled and she found herself obliged to go to France and to give up all hope of acting.

MISSIONARY WORK IN INDIA. London, May 23.-The correspondent of "The Dally Mail" at Simla, India, says:

"An American missionary has recently created a good deal of amusement here by beseeching the officials to buy his books and attempting to secure the ald of Lady Curzon, wife of the Viceroy, in reforming Simla society."

A GRAND PANORAMA OF NEW-YORK HARBOR IS PRESENTED

By the boats of the West Twenty-third Street ferry of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Under new schedule boats leave either side every fifteen minutes.

PLATT AND CROKER.

THIS THE MOST HOPEFUL RESULT. HE TH'NKS-ATTITUDE OF THE SOCIETY

FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkburst gave out a statement last evening at his home, No. 123 East Thirty-fifth-st., relative to the probable effects of the Mazet investigation, his position in the premises and also the attitude of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, of which he is president. The statement is as follows:

president. The statement is as follows:

Although identified with a society that is not in any way participant in the investigations of the Mazet committee. I am nevertheless waithing with eager interest the work of that committee, and shall rejoice cordially in any issue that may prove permanently promotive of the city's interests. The Society for the Prevention of Crime has not seen its way ciear to recede from the neutral position taken some months ago, but, now that the air has been somewhat cleared, and men's inferences less random and frantic. I want to avail of this opportunity to state that our position as a society does not at all mean that in our individual capacity as members of the society we do not sympathize with every honest attempt to bring to light criminal irregularities, or that we have experienced any diminution of confidence in the integrity or moral courage of Mr. Moss, counsel to the Mazet committee. The attempt has in some quarters been made to convince the public that the society is at odds with Mr. Moss, and a still more strenuous effort has been made to show that the society is in a quarrel with itself. The members of the society have only the kindest feelings for Mr. Moss and are not quarrelling with each other. We are too conscious of the enormity of the evils infecting the community and the municipality to have either time, strength or desire to expend our energies and Mr. Laimbeer.

AS TO "BROTHER CROKER."

AS TO "BROTHER CROKER." I have understood that the policy of abstention adopted by our society has been interpreted by Tammany in a way to afford a degree of solace to the strained nerves and stricken sensibilities of that leprous and gangrened institution. Because I one day alluded to Croker as "Brother Croker" I was credited with having forgotten my antipathy to that czar of boodledom and pictorially represented as clasping with him in the embrace of a long-lost but new-found brother. But it should have been remembered that I have called even Thomas Platt. "Brother Platt": I hardly knew why, but perhaps as a semi-conscious reminiscence of the days when he and I were ecclesiastically affiliated. Having frequently mentioned Mr. Platt in this caressing way, it was not then to be wondered at if I obliviously slipped into accents of endearment when speaking of one who, up to a few weeks ago, was clandestinely knit with Mr. Platt in ties of political kinship. Which leads me to remark, parenthetically, that one probable reason why these two kindred spirits so cordially hate each other now is because of the fervor with which they clung to each other up to the time when their affections got accidentally upset.

This falling out between Mr. Croker and Mr. Platt is one of the most interesting and promising features of the present situation, and Mr. Maze's committee will not have been in vain if it contributes in no matter how small a degree toward getting these two arch-enemies of our municipal weal so far estranged as to complicate the tongenty to reconciliation. That will give us the opportunity to attack bossism piceemeal, and will afford some promise of success. So long as Platt was ready to catch up his gun when Croker cried (Wolf!" as has been the case previously, honest municipal politics has no future.

That Mr. Platt aiready feels himself enfeebled by the sundering of the Siamese ligament that halved him with Mr. Croker is indicated by the fact that his lieutenant is holding out to the independents half-promises that they shall have the naming of candidates next autumn, which shows stupendous conversion of heart since the days of Tracy and Low. It is not infrequently the case that conversion is facilitated by some sudden obstruction precipitated across the track of previous infquity. It is to be hoped that Mr. Mazet will work this possibility for all it is worth, aithoug that czar of boodledom and pictorially represented as clasping with him in the embrace of a long-lost

MENTAL ATTITUDE OF THE PUBLIC. Interesting as are some of the disclosures made by the committee, there are no indications as yet of any deep stirring of the public conscience. I am not prognosticating as to what may or may not ensue later on. I am only speaking of the mental attitude of the public to-day. This is due, perhaps, to the fact that people were not ready for the investigation, or to the fact of a lurking preju-dice existing in the popular mind against the investigation, or to the fact that the Lexow investi-gation made the public so familiar with the crim-inal conditions of our situation that conscience has temporarily ceased from its moral sensitive-

ness.

Be that as it may. I see little to indicate that the investigation will issue in any moral uprising. the investigation will issue in any moral uprising. It may accumulate sufficient material to make basis for anti-Tammany legislation. But the anti-Tammany legislation of 1856, even with a moral uprising behind it, produced little beside temporary results, which are already principally a matter of

results, which are already principally a matter of memory.

Any transient political advantage thus gained does not penetrate to the heart of the situation, and so does nothing toward securing a municipal government that has in it the element of moral stability. For Republicans when in power to curtail legislatively the power of Tammany will only furnish to Tammany excuse for a similar exercise of legislative power when its turn comes, and the movement that is made in see-sawing, with all of the intensity and continuity there may be in it, must not be mistaken for progress. Nevertheless, even if the Mazet Committee does not do what it nominally came to do, it may do something a great deal better, and may yield not only wholesome but permanent results by helping to crush beyond possibility of recovery the alliance of those two disguised confederates to whom, in my judgment, more than to any other compination, is due the horror and the infamy of the situation into which Mr. Moss is prying with honest persistency and over which Mr. Mazet is officially bending with well-simulated surprise.

Dr. and Mrs. Parkhurst will sail for Europe

Dr. and Mrs. Parkhurst will sail for Europe to-morrow on the White Star liner Cymric. At his home last evening he said:

"I am going to Switzerland for a rest, and I take a camera along with me to take some of the scenes that are not usually photographed. There are peculiar snow and ice formations that am interested in. This is a pretty large camera and not as available always as a small one, but it is necessary to have a large and powrful instrument to effect the desired results."

When asked if he wished to supplement his prepared statement with any further remarks. Dr. Parkhurst said he did not. Then he himself turned interrogator, and asked what was the prevailing impression as to the moral affect of the Mazet Committee's work. Not waiting to receive a reply, he continued:

"The moral effect of the investigation is not a good one. There are no permanent or lasting effects to be gained. I think that my statement covers that ground, however. What is needed is an investigation that will arouse interes such an extent as to bring about reforms of a permanent and enduring character. Yet, as I have said, whatever is accomplished for the public good I will welcome, as all good citizens

On one table near to where Dr. Parkhurst wa sitting was a pile of statements neatly written by a typewriter. These Dr. Parkhurst said he was going to furnish to whomsoever called, and would mail others to his friends, so that his exact position would be known.

SUIT TO SET ASIDE ALABAMA LAND SALE. Birmingham, Ala., May 22 (Special) .- J. E. Alexnder, of New-York, to-day nled suit against the Richmond Trust and Safe Deposit Company, representatives of the Richmond-Williams Syndicate, seeking to set aside the sale of the Bate City Land Company properties to the syndicate on the ground that the transfer was not authorized by the stock-holders, of whom he is one. The properties in-volved represent \$50,000 of the \$200,000 purchase re-cently made by the syndicate in the Birmingham district, and are situated where the syndicate in-

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SENATORS NOT IN RATE WAR

Senator Thomas C. Platt and Senator Chauncey M. Depew yesterday declared that they were not engaged in a war of express and passenger rates along the Hudson River, because the United States Express Company, of which Mr. Platt is the presi-dent, has undertaken to do business at thirty points along the river between this city and Albany. Mr. Platt's company has undertaken the contract to carry on express business on the boats of the Central Hudson Steamboat Company, which took in the old Homer Ramsdell Line and several other small lines of steamboats on the Hudson River. His company therefore will open offices at various points where the boats of the steamboat company make landings. It has not been able to do business in connection with the New-York Central and West Shore roads on either side of the Hudson, and those roads are part of the system which Senator Depew

It was said yesterday that business friends of both Senator Platt and Senator Depew are Interested in the new steamboat line. While the line has reduced passenger rates by water to get some business away from the other steamboat lines, it is deslared that there will be no reduction in express rates to injure the business of the New-York Cen-tral and Hudson River Railroad Company, which controls the West Shore Railroad.

looks after.



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